carrier substance by utilizing a substituent at the 3-position of the compound as a linker, and using the obtained conjugate as an immunogen.

Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 9, line 27 and ending at page 10, line 5 with the following replacement paragraph. A marked-up copy of this paragraph, showing the changes made thereto, is attached.

Mycotoxins of NIV group include nivalenol (NIV), 4-acetylnivalenol, 3,4-diacetylnivalenol, 4,15-diacetylnivalenol, 3,4,15-triacetylnivalenol, 4,7,15-triacetylnivalenol and 3,4,7,15-tetraacetylnivalenol; mycotoxins of DON group include deoxynivalenol (DON), 3-acetyldeoxynivalenol, 15-acetyldeoxynivalenol, 3,15-diacetyldeoxynivalenol and 3,7,15-triacetyldeoxynivalenol; and mycotoxins of T-2 group include HT-2, T-2 and acetyl T-2.

Please substitute paragraph at page 15, lines 3-13 with the following replacement paragraph. A marked-up copy of this paragraph, showing the changes made thereto, is attached.

(wherein R^1 represents OH or acyloxy; R^2, R^3 and R^4, which may be the same or different, each represents H, OH or acyloxy; and Z^1 represents $OCOCH_2CH(CH_3)_2$ and Z^2 represents H, or Z^1 and Z^2 together represent O=, provided that at least one of R^1, R^2, R^3 and R^4 is OH) by converting at least one of the hydroxyl groups therein to acyloxy and binding a carrier substance to the carbon at the 3-position thereof, and fusing an antibody-producing cell obtained from the immunized animal with a permanent growth cell to obtain the hybridoma.